Wm Plumer Esqr
75
Epping
137 D

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1769.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale, or Charter.

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

LAYING at Vine Street Wharf—burthen per register two hundred and eighty two tons. This vessel has been about eighteen months off the stocks, and lately returned from a voyage to Holland. She is a prime sailer, can be armed with less disadvantage to her stowage than any vessel in this port and may be sea at a moderate expence. Apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's Wharf.

may 5 d1w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE;

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. $

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. s

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 s

FOR SALE,

A House and 12 elegant Building Lots in Germantown.

ON Monday the 14th instant at 3o'clock P. M. will be sold by public auction on the premises.

The first House in the village of Germantown situated on the right hand side of the Road leading from Philadelphia. Also 12 building lots adjoining the same, each containing 50 feet on front on the Germantown road, and extending 400 feet on depth.

N. B. A plan of the above lots may be seen previous to the day of sale by applying to

FOORMAN & Co. *Auctioneers*

May 7.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, of Fredericksburg and Falmouth Inspections.
30 Hogsheads ditto of Richmond inspection.

may 8. eod6t

Horses on Sale.

Several valuable Horses to be Sold, Which are perfectly well broke for either Ladies or Gentlemen; trials of them are allowed.

Apply to *T. SWANN*

at his Riding School Market-street, which is open every day for the purpose of teaching the art of Horsemanship, and the breaking and training of Horses.

may 4. *3t

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&stf

Real Estate for Sale.

AT the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday evening the twenty-first instant, will be sold pursuant to an order form the Orphan's Court. A three story Brick House, twenty-four feet front on Great Dock-street and forty-two feet deep; together with the Lot twenty four feet by eighty-two feet deep, now in the tenure of Edward Pole, being part of the estate late of Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale, by

Isaac Snowden, Admnistrator.
Edward Pole, Auctioneer.

may 3. d1odeots

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michillimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awt15y

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Chesnut Hill, to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

april 17—eodt30M

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 10. diw2awim

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Military Colours.

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimens may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

ROBERT FIELD,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

Has removed to No. 101, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

may 2. d1w

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Alb, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sirah Eaton.

april 12 s&th.6w

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,
A quantity of Linseed Oil, and
Two cases low priced Linen Checks
FOR SALE BY
Gorge Pennock.

april 19. eotf

HEAD ACHE.

PERSONS afflicted with the Head Ache, proceeding from whatever cause, will find instant relief in the application of

Dr. Church's Anodyne Essence,

In Rheumatic, Nervous and Billious Head Aches, it has not its equal. It not only alleviates that tormenting pain, but removes it almost instantaneously. The Head Ache occasioned by hard drinking, and any local pains in any other part of the body or extremities, are by its application effectually removed.

CASES OF CURE.

To Dr. CHURCH.

Dear Sir,

I have been subject to a very severe Head Ache for several years, which sometimes used to afflict me to such a violent degree, as to disable me from attending my duty as Draftsman of the Tower, for several days together. I have had the advice of several eminent Physicians in this city and in Wales, and have tried several other remedies recommended to me without effect. Being one day extremely indisposed with the Head Ache as usual, I sent for you, when you recommended your Anodyne Essence to me, which I applied, and which removed the pain, as soon as I applied it.—I frequently repeated the use of it, and am happy to inform you, I have had no return of it.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN BARNES.

Drawing Room, Tower of London, May 9, 1795.

From the Morning Advertiser, March 26 1795.

ANOTHER gentleman in his Majesty's service in the Tower of London, has been extremely afflicted with the Head Ache for some years, and sometimes to so violent a degree, as to prevent him from attending the duties of his office; at one of which times, he sent for some of Dr. Church's Anodyne Essence, which he applied, and which removed the pain instantaneously; and he is happy in affirming, that he has had no return of the pain since.

The above gentleman, whose name and address may be known at the place of sale, will testify the above, to any candid enquirer.

CHURCH's ANODYNE ESSENCE, is prepared and sold (only) by the Inventor and Proprietor,

DR. JAMES CHURCH,
At his Medicine Store, No. 1, South Third street, Philadelphia.

WHERE MAY ALSO BE HAD,

Church's Cough Drops, a medicine unequalled by any other in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, his *Cordial Restorative Balsam*, for Nervous Disorders, Inward Weaknesses, Debilitated Constitutions, and Disorders incident to Young Girls and Women at certain periods of life; celebrated *Eye Salve*, for all diseases of the Eyes; *Vegetable Lotion*, for the cure of Freckles, Sunburns, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Face and Skin, Shingles, and the Prickly Heat; *Valatile Tincture*, an immediate cure for that excrutiating pain the Tooth Ache; *Scotch Ointment*, for the cure of the Itch, in four hours, without a particle of mercury, or any pernicious ingredients; and *Antispasmodic Elixir*, for the cure of all kinds of Fits.

may 10. 2aw3w

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St. John.

May 5 eodtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,

2 boxes Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripes
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 chests first quality Red Crust

ALSO,

Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessians
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 chest Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and soal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port
A few quarter casks Sherry } WINES
60 cases White
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fishing and blocking Twine
2 chests Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots
4 boxes of English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

April 16. t&s12t

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof } Choice Brandy
160 do 1st do. }
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.
For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w eot17M

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 shares } issued to Henry Ca-
3703 5 do. } zenove Nephew & Co
732 1 do. issued to Edwerds and Co.
3183 5 do. issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*

State of Maryland,
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

WANTED

A Good Cook—also a Man

Servant who understands House work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office. 6t may 2

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *May* 12.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, To both Houses of Congress, May 4th, 1798.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Desirous of establishing, not the dependence of a weak on a powerful nation, but that real and cordial friendship, the willing and spontaneous offering of generous minds, which can only be lasting when evidenced to be mutual, and can only be preserved when bottomed on reciprocal justice, the undersigned, will now represent with candor and frankness the well founded complaints with which they are charged.

These complaints consist :—

Of claims uncontroverted by the government of France, but which remain unsatisfied, and

Of claims founded on captures and confiscations, the illegality of which has not yet been admitted.

In the first class are arranged

Firstly. Those whose property has been seized under the decree of the National Convention of the 9th May 1793.

Secondly. Those who are entitled to compensation in consequence of the long detention of their vessels at Bourdeaux in the years 1793 and 1794.

Thirdly. The holders of bills and other evidences of debts due drawn by the Colonial Administrations in the West-Indies.

Fourthly. Those whose cargoes have been appropriated to public use without receiving therefor adequate payment. and

Fifthly. Those who have supplied the government under contracts with its agents which have not yet been complied with on the part of France.

These well founded claims of American citizens, thus originating in voluntary and important supplies, in the forcible seizure of valuable property, accompanied with promises of payment, and in injurious detentions, constitute a mass of debt which the justice and good faith of the French government cannot refuse to provide for and which is too considerable to be unnoticed by that of the United States. The undersigned are instructed to solicit your attention to this subject, and they would persuade themselves that they do not solicit in vain. So many circumstances concur to give force to the application, that they leave it to your government in the confidence that no additional representations can be necessary.

They pass to complaints still more important for their amount, more interesting in their nature, and more serious in their consequences.

On the 14th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (July 2d 1796) the Executive Directory decreed "that all neutral or allied powers shall without delay be notified that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels either as to confiscation, as to searches or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them." This decree, in any point of view in which it can be considered, could not fail to excite in the United States the most serious attention.—It dispenses at once as they conceive with the most solemn obligations which compact can create, and consequently asserts a right on the part of France, to recede at her discretion from any stipulations she may have entered into. It has been demonstrated that governments may by contract change, as between themselves, the rules established by the law of nations, and that such contract becomes completely obligatory on the parties, though it can in no manner affect the rights of others, yet by this decree allies with whom such stipulations exist are to be treated, without regard to such stipulations, in the same manner as they are treated by others, who are bound by a different rule. This as it respects the United States is the more unfriendly, because a readiness has been manifested on their part so to modify by consent their treaty with France as to reinstate the rules established by the Law of Nations.

The general terms too in which this decree is conceived, threatened but too certainly the mischiefs it has generated, and the abuses which have been practised under it. Neutrals are to be treated as they shall permit the English to treat them. No rule extracted from the practice of England is laid down, which might govern the cruisers of France, or instruct the vessels of neutrals. No principles are stated manifesting the opinion entertained of the treatment received from England, which might enable a neutral to controvert that opinion, and to shew that the English were not permitted to treat its flag as was supposed by the government of France. To judge from the decree itself, from any information given concerning it, or from the practice under it, those who were to be benefitted by its abuse, were to decide in what manner it should be executed and the cruiser who should fall in with a valuable vessel had only to consult his own rapacity, in order to determine whether an English privateer, meeting a vessel under similar circumstances, would capture and bring her into port. Multiplied excesses and accumulated vexations could not but have been apprehended from such a decree, & the fact has realized every fear that was entaintained concerning it. It has been construed even in Europe to authorize the capture and condemnation of American vessels for the single circumstance of their being destined for a British port. At no period of the war has Britain undertaken to exercise such a power. At no period of the war has she asserted such a right. It is a power which prostrates every principle of national sovereignty and to which no nation can submit without relinquishing at the same time its best interests and sacrificing its dearest rights. This power has been exercised by France on the rich and unprotected commerce of an ally, on the presumption that that ally was sustaining the same injuries from Britain, at a time when it is believed that the depredations of that nation had ceased, and the principle of compensating for them had been recognized.

In the West-Indies similar depredations have been experienced On the 1st of August 1796, the special agents of the Executive Directory to the Windward Islands decreed, that all vessels loaded with contraband goods should be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the captors.

On the seventh Frimaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. (27th November, 1796) the commission delegated by the French Republic to the Leward Islands, resolved that the captains of the French national vessels and privateers are authorised to stop and bring into the ports of the colony American vessels bound to English ports or coming from the said ports.

On the 19th Pluviose, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (February 1st, 1797) Victor Hugues and Lebas, the special agents of the Executive directory to the Windward islands, passed a decree, subjecting to capture and confiscation neutral vessels destined for the Windward and Leeward Islands of America, delivered up to the English, and occupied and defended by the emigrants. These ports are said to be Martinico, St. Lucie, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, Port-au-Prince, St. Marks, L'Archaye, and Jeremie. The decree also subjects to capture all vessels which have cleared out for the West-Indies generally.

The undersigned will not detain you citizen minister, for the purpose of proving how directly and openly these decrees violate both the law of nations and the treaty between France and the United States.

They have been executed on the officers and crews of the captured vessels in a manner, by no means calculated to mitigate their rigor.

The decree of the fourteenth of Messidor was soon followed by another which has spared but little of the American commerce, except what has fortunately escaped the pursuit of the cruizers of France. On the twelfth Ventose, 5th year, (2d March, 1797) the Executive Directory considering the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation concluded at London the 19th November, 1794 between the said United States and England, as containing concessions of privileges to Britain which, under the treaty of February 1778, might be enjoyed by this republic also, proceeds to modify the treaty between France and the United States, by declaring enemies goods in American bottoms liable to capture and confiscation; by enlargiug the list of contraband and by subjecting to punishment as a pirate any American citizen holding a commission given by the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, making a part of the crew of enemies ships. The decree next proceeds to exact from Americans papers which had been made necessary to establish the neutrality of foreign vessels, generally, by the ordinance of the 26th of July, 1778, but which had never been considered as applying to the United [States]; which required papers their vessels could not be supposed to possess, and which the treaty between the two nations was supposed to have rendered unnecessary.

The basis taken by the Executive Directory, on which to rest their modification of the treaty of the sixth of February, 1778, is that by the treaty of the nineteenth of November, 1794, *particular favours in respect of commerce and navigation have been granted to England.*

It has been demonstrated that no particular favors in respect of commerce or navigation, have been granted to England. That treaty has been shewn only to recognize, regulate, and moderate the exercise of the rights before possessed, and before openly acknowledged to be possessed—rights which France and America had reciprocally ceded to each other, without requiring, as a condition of the cession, that either should compel England to form a similar stipulation.

But to admit for a moment that the treaty with England might be considered as stipulating favours not before possessed, yet the American government did not so understand that treaty, and had manifested a disposition to modify, by common consent, its relations with this republic, in such manner as to rein-state a rule, which has been voluntarily changed. It cannot but be sincerely regretted, because it seemed to indicate an unfriendly temper, that France has deemed it more eligible to establish by force, in opposition to her treaty, a principle which she deemed convenient, than to fix that principle on the fair basis of mutual and amicable agreement.

But the clause under which these modifications are justified is in these words :— "The most Christian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favor freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional." If these stipulations unequivocally amounted to the grant of favors, still the grant is not gratuitous. The concessions on the part of the United States are made on condition of similar concessions on the part of Britain. If therefore France chuses to consider them as modifications of the Treaty of 1778, she can only do it by granting the reciprocal condition; on this supposition she has either of the rules at her election, but she cannot vary from the first without a compact on her part to grant the reciprocal stipulation. Such a compact is in the nature of a national treaty.

But the rules laid down in the decree of 12th Ventose, 5th year (March 2, 1797) as founded on the 17th, 18th and 21st articles of the treaty of the 19th of November '94 are materially variant from those articles. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to contrast the rules of the decree with the articles of the treaty on which those rules are said to be founded.

Articles of the Treaty of the nineteenth november, 1794, as quoted by the Directory.	*Rules established by the arrete of the Directory.*
ARTICLE 17. It is agreed that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained *on just suspicion* of having on board enemies' property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, the said vessels shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port and *if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize*, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the owners or masters of such ships.	RULE 1. According to the seventeenth article of the treaty of London, of the nineteenth of November, 1794, all merchandize of the enemy or *merchandize not sufficiently proved to be neutral*, laden under the American flag, shall be confiscated, but the vessel on board of which it shall be found, shall be released and restored to the owner. It is enjoined on the commissaries of the Executive directory to accelerate by all the means in their power, the decision of contests which shall arise either on the validity of the prize-cargo, or on the freight and demurrage.
According to the article, when on *just suspicion* of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy contraband of war, a vessel shall be brought into port, that part *only which belongs to the enemy* shall be made prize, according to the article, then the fact whether the property does or does not belong to an enemy is to be fairly tried. The party who would establish the fact must prove it, The captor must shew the *justice* of the suspicion on which the capture or detention was founded. The burthen of the proof rests on him. If in truth and in fact the property does not belong to an enemy or is not proved to belong to an enemy, it must be discharged. But the rule pursues a different course. The rule declares that merchandize of the enemy or *not sufficiently proved to be neutral*, laden under the American flag, shall be confiscated. The burthen of the proof is shifted from the captor to the captured. The question to be tried is not solely whether the merchandize be in fact the property of an enemy, but also whether it be *sufficiently proved to be neutral*. The sufficiency of this proof is to be ascertained, not by general and satisfactory testimony, not by the great principles of truth and the common understanding of mankind, but by the exhibition of certain papers demandable at the will of one of the parties, and not in the possession of the other. This may be a regulation which France chooses to establish ;—but certainly it is a regulation, essentially variant from the article it professes to resemble.	
ARTICLE 18. In order to regulate what is in future to be esteemed contraband of war, it is agreed that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or by sea; as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, salt petre, ball, pikes, swords, headpieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship-building, tar or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may sevre *directly to the equipment of vessels*, unwrought iron and fir plank only excepted.	RULE 2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November, 1794, to the articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty of the 6th of February 1778, are added the following articles: Timber for ship-building, pitch, tar & rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and every thing which serves *directly* or *indirectly* for the armament and equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted. These several articles shall be confiscated whenever they shall be destined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.
The immense number of articles, which may serve indirectly for the armament and equipment of vessels, are made contraband by the rule of the Directory, though they are not so by the article it professes to cite.	
ARTICLE 21. It is likewise agreed that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state enemies to the party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite or endeavor to inlist in their military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offenes and aggressions shall be punctually executed.—And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission or letters of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, it is here by declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen having such commission or letters of marque as a pirate.	RULE 3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November, 1794, every individual known to be an American, who shall hold a commission given by the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation making a part of the crew of enemies ships, shall by that act be declared a pirate and treated as such without being allowed in any case to alledge that he was forced to do it by violence, menaces or otherwise.

The government of the United States has never formed any treaty comprehending an article in any degree simila to this rule. It has never assented to such stipulations as they relate to its own citizens, or required them as they relate to those of other power. The difference between the article and the rule requires no comment.—Nor will the rule be commented on. The undersigned will only observe, that the article is by no means uncommon, but is to be found in most treaties of amity and commerce. The 21st article of the treaty with France, the 19th of the treaty with the United Provinces, the 23d of the treaty with Sweden, and the 26th article of the treaty with Prussia, contain similar stipulations. It is not easy to conceive a reason why it should not also be inserted in a treaty with England, or why its insertion should give offence to France.

But the fourth rule of the decree is in its operation the most extensive and the most seriously destructive. That rule declares, that "conformably to the law of the 14th February, 1793, the regulations of the 21st of October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ships and merchandize, shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

"Every American ship shall therefore be a good prize, which shall not have on board a list of the crew in proper form, such as is prescribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the observance of which is required by the 25th and 27th articles of the same treaty.

This rule requires that American ships and merchandize, in order to prove the property to be American, shall exhibit certain papers, and especially a rôle d'equipage, which are required of neutrals generally by the particular marine ordinances of France, recited in the decrees of the Directory. But France and America have entered into a solemn treaty, one object of which was to secure the vessels of either party, which might be at peace, from the cruisers of the other which might be engaged in war. To effect this object the contracting parties have not referred each other to the particular statutes or ordinances of either government, but have enumerated the papers which should be deemed sufficient. They have done more: They have prescribed the very form of the passport which should establish the neutrality of the vessel, and prevent her being diverted from her course. The 25th and 27th articles of the treaty between the two nations, which are quoted by the Directory, and are considered by the undersigned as conclusive on this subject, are in these words:

ARTICLE 25.

"To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on the one side and on the other, it is agreed that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the said ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty, and they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. It is likewise agreed that such ships, being laden, are to be provided not only with passports, as above mentioned, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place, whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to suspect in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so."

ARTICLE 27.

"If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties, shall be met with either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship, which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport, concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase or force her to quit her intended course."

It will be admitted, that the two nations possess the power of agreeing that any paper in any form shall be the sole document, demandable by either from the other, to prove the property of a vessel and cargo. It will also be admitted, that an agreement so made becomes the law of the parties, which must retain its obligation.

Examine then the words of the compact and determine by fair construction what will satisfy them.

The 25th article states substantially the contents of a paper, which is termed a sea-letter or passport, and which "it is agreed that in case either of the parties should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with." To what purpose are they to be furnished with this sea-letter or passport? The article answers, "To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, "that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties."

But how will the passport "prevent and avoid all manner of dissentions and quarrels on one side or the other," if ordinances, both prior, and subsequent to the treaty, are to be understood as controling it, and as requiring other papers not contemplated in the public agreement of the two nations? How is it to appear from the passport, "that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties," if it is denied that the passport is evidence of that fact, and contended that other papers, not alluded to in the treaty, shall be adduced to prove it?

But the 27th article is still more explicit. It declares that when a merchant-ship of one of the parties shall be visited by the ships of war or privateers of the other, "the commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport, concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in the present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give chase, or force her to quit her intended course." What is it that shall prove the property of the vessel? The treaty answers, the passport. But the decree of the directory requires in addition certain other papers, perfectly distinct from the passport. The treaty declares, that "the ship when she shall have shewed (not the rôle d'equipage or any other paper, required by the particular ordinances of either nation, but) "such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase or force her to quit her intended course." Yet the vessels of America, after exhibiting "such passport" are not "free and at liberty to pursue their voyage;" they are "molested;" they are "chased," they are "forced to quit their intended course;" they are captured and confiscated as hostile property.

It is alledged that the form of the passport, which is annexed to the treaty, manifests that certain acts were to be performed by the person to whom the passport is delivered, and that such person ought to prove the performance of those acts.

But the treaty, far from requiring such proof, absolutely dispenses with it. The treaty declares that the passport shall itself evidence the property of the vessel and secure it from molestation of any sort. By consent of the parties then the passport is evidence of all that either party can require from the other. Neither the right to give such consent, or the obligation of a compact formed upon it can, as is conceived, ever be denied, nor can the form of the passport, whatever it may be, change the compact.

But let the words of the model be examined. They are "A tous ceux qui ces présentes verront : soit notoire que faculté et permission a été accordée à maître ou commandant du navire appellé de la ville de de la capacité de tonneaux ou environ, se trouvant présentement dans le port de qu' après que son navire a été visité et avant son depart, il prêtera serment entre les mains des officiers de la marine, qui le dit navire appartient à un ou plusieurs sujets de dont l'acte sera mis à la fin des présentes ; de même qu'il gardera les ordonnances et reglemens maritimes, et remettra une liste signée et confirmée par temoins, contenant les noms et surnoms, les lieux de naissance, et la demeure des personnes composant l'equipage de son navire, et de tous ceux qui embarqueront, lesquels il ne recevra pas à bord sans connoissance et permission des officiers de marine ; et dans chaque port ou hâvre, il montrera la présente permission aux officiers et judges de marine."

It is material to observe, that the model requires the oath concerning the property of the vessel to be annexed to the passport, but does not require any other certificate or the annexation of any paper whatever. Why this difference? It is a solemn proof of that for which the article stipulates and therefore the model expresses that the evidence of this fact shall be annexed, but it does not require the production of the evidence of any other fact.

It seems then to be demonstrated that the sea letter or passport, a model of which is annexed to the treaty, is by solemn agreement to be received by each party as conclusive testimony, that the vessel producing such passport is the property of a citizen of the other, and is consequently to continue her voyage without molestation or hindrance.

But let it be supposed that the treaty on this subject was less conclusive, and that its stipulations had been ambiguously expressed; yet it is certain that it has been uniformly understood by both parties, as the undersigned have expounded it, and that neither France nor the United States, previous to the decree complained of, considered the vessels of either nation, producing the passport agreed on, as liable to capture for want of a role d' equipage.

For more than four years after her treaty with the United States, France was engaged in a war with Britain, and in the course of that time it was never suggested that a role d'equipage was necessary for the protection of an American vessel. It does not weaken the argument that the United States were also parties to the war. The principle assumed is, that without the production of the papers required by the decree, the vessel does not appear to be, and cannot be considered as American property. If this principle be correct, it would not cease to apply because the United States were engaged in the war. Was America even engaged in the war on the part of France, a British vessel carrying American colours would not be secured by the flag she bore. It would be necessary to prove by her papers, or other admissible testimony that the vessel was American property. If this fact cannot appear without a role d'equipage while the United States are at peace, neither could it appear without the same evidence if the United States were parties to the war.

About four years of the present war had also elapsed before this construction of the treaty, at the same time so wonderful and so ruinous, had disclosed itself. In the course of that time the ports of France were filled with the vessels of the United States. Very many of them sailed under contracts made for the government itself by its minister in Philadelphia. No. one of them possessed a role d'equipage; no one of them was considered on that account as being liable to condemnation. Indeed, in some instances, vessels have been captured and discharged although this paper was not among those belonging to the ship.

Such a long course of practice appears to have evidenced unequivocally the sense of France on this subject.

It is too apparent to be queſtioned for a moment, that on the part of the United States no ſuſpicion had ever been entertained that ſuch a paper could have been required. A role d'equipage could have been obtained with as much facility as that paſſport for which the treaty ſtipulates. Could it have been imagined that American veſſels incurred the poſſible hazard of being retarded only one day in a voyage for want of ſuch paper, it would in every inſtance have been ſupplied. No veſſels would have failed without it.

Your own mind, Citizen Miniſter, will ſuggeſt to you, with irreſiſtible force, the extreme hardſhip of thus putting a new conſtruction on a long exiſting contract, or of giving a new and unexpected extenſion to ancient municipal regulations, and of condemning thereby veſſels taken on the high ſeas for want of a paper not known to be required, when they ſailed out of port. If a role d'equipage was really conſidered by France as neceſſary evidence of any fact, the eſtabliſhment of which was deemed eſſential, common uſage and thoſe plain principles of juſtice which all nations ſhould reſpect, indiſpenſibly require that the regulation ſhould firſt be made known to a neutral and friendly nation by other means than by the capture and confiſcation of its property. If this meaſure had been announced to the government of the United States, before it had been put in practice, and American veſſels had ſailed without a role d'equipage, they would have taken upon themſelves the hazard of ſuch a procedure. But in a moment when the ocean is covered with peaceful merchantmen, purſuing a juſt and lawful commerce, to bring into ſudden operation a meaſure which had never before been applied to them, which had for ſo many years ſlept unheard of, and by the force of this regulation, to confiſcate unguarded property which had been truſted to the ſeas, under the faith of ſolemn and exiſting treaties, and without conjecture that this, more than any other formaly, would have been required, is to impoſe on unoffending individuals a ruin from which no wiſe precautions, no human foreſight could poſſibly have protected them.

On this ſubject then the underſigned appeal with confidence to the juſtice and equity of the French government.

But could it be conceded for a moment that the Executive Directory might rightfully modify the treaty of France with the United States by that of the United States with Britain, and might rightfully require a role d'equipage in order to eſtabliſh the neutrality of a veſſel, for want of which the veſſel might be confiſcated, yet, the cargo being proved to be neutral ought to be ſafe.

According to the law of Nations, the goods of an enemy found on board the ſhip of a friend are liable to capture, and the goods of a friend found on board the ſhip of an enemy are ſafe. The United States and France have conſented to change this rule as between themſelves. They have agreed that the goods of an enemy found on board the veſſels of either party ſhall be ſafe, and that the goods of either found on board the veſſel of an enemy ſhall be liable to capture. The one part of the rule is in conſequence of and dependent on the other. The one part cannot on any principle of juſtice be abandoned while the other is maintained.

In their treaty with England the United States retain unchanged the principle of the law of nations. If France modifies her treaty in this reſpect by that of England, ſhe ought to take the principle intire. If in conformity to the treaty between the United States and England, France claims the right of taking enemies property found on board an American ſhip, then, in conformity with that treaty alſo, France ought to ſpare American property, found on board an enemy's ſhip. If, therefore, this extraordinary poſition could be maintained, that an American ſhip without a role d'equipage becomes the ſhip of an enemy, ſtill the cargo, being proved to be the property of a friend, ought, on the principle of modifying the treaty between the two nations by that with England, to have been reſtored to the owners.

The reſult of theſe regulations has been the moſt extenſive and univerſal deva ſtation of the American commerce. Not only veſſels bound to and from the enemies of France but veſſels bound to and from her allies, and to and from her own ports have been ſeized and confiſcated.

The inevitable conſequence has been, that direct commerce between the two nations is almoſt annihilated, and that the property of American citizens has been taken to a much larger amount than would have been poſſible in a ſtate of actual war.

Yet the government of the United States, wiſhing, if it be poſſible, to avoid even defenſive meaſures, has ſought aſſiduouſly and unremittingly, though hitherto without ſucceſs, for ſuch peaceful and amicable explanations as might do away exiſting animoſities, and reſtore between the two republics that harmony which it ſo truly deſires.

America has accuſtomed herſelf to perceive in France only the ally and the friend Conſulting the feelings of her own boſom, ſhe has believed that between republics an elevated and refined friendſhip could exiſt, and that free nations were capable of maintaining for each other a real and permanent affection. If this pleaſing theory, erected with ſo much care and viewed with ſo much delight, has been impaired by experience, yet the hope continues to be cheriſhed that this circumſtance does not neceſſarily involve the oppoſite extreme. It is believed that there exiſts no ſufficient cauſe for ſolid and permanent enmity between France and the United States, but that on the contrary the intereſts of both would be promoted by that friendly intercourſe, which a reciprocal obſervance of the great and immutable principles of juſtice would certainly eſtabliſh and can alone preſerve. Under this impreſſion America reſiſts the opinion that the preſent ſtate of things has grown out of a digeſted ſyſtem to which France deſigns to adhere. She wiſhes and ſhe endeavors to perſuade herſelf that temporary cauſes, which too often produce effects a ſound and juſt policy muſt reprobate, connected with a miſconſtruction of the conduct of her government, as well as of the motives on which it has acted, may have occaſioned thoſe very ſerious aggreſſions of which ſhe complains. She recedes therefore, even under the preſſure of theſe aggreſſions, ſlowly and with difficulty from the attachments ſhe has formed. So intertwined with every ligament of her heart have been the chords of affection which bound her to France, that only repeated and continual acts of hoſtility can tear them aſunder.

The government of the United States, therefore, ſtill ſearches the means of terminating peacefully, and in a manner which ought to be mutually ſatisfactory, the calamities of the moment, and of averting the ſtill greater calamities which may be reſerved for the future. Not even the diſcouraging and unuſual events which had preceded the preſent effort to negociate could deter that government from repeating its endeavors for the preſervation of amity and peace. Three citizens of the United States have been deputed as envoys extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary to the French republic. Their inſtructions authorize and direct them to review the exiſting treaties between the two nation, and to remove by all proper means, the inequalities which have grown out of the ſtipulations of thoſe treaties, in conſeqnence of the refuſal of England to adopt the principles they contain. They are alſo directed to give fair and complete explanations of the conduct of the government they repreſent; to ſtate fully and truly the heavy injuries which their fellow citizens have ſuſtained; and to aſk from the equity of a great and magnanimous republic that compenſation for thoſe injuries which we flatter ourſelves, their juſtice will not refuſe and their liberal policy will not heſitate to give.

Bringing with them the temper of their government and country, ſearching only for the means of effecting the objects of their miſſion, they have permitted no perſonal conſiderations to influence their conduct, but have waited under circumſtances beyond meaſure embarraſſing and unpleaſant, with that reſpect which the American government has ſo uniformly paid to that of France for permiſſion to lay before you, citizen miniſter, theſe important communications with which they have been charged.

Perceiving no probability of being allowed to enter, in the uſual forms, on thoſe diſcuſſions which might tend to reſtore harmony between the two republics, they have deemed it moſt adviſeable, even under the circumſtances of informality which attend the meaſure, to addreſs to your government, through you, this candid review of the conduct, and this true repreſentation of the ſentiments and wiſhes of the government of the United States. They pray that it may be received in the temper with which it is written, and conſidered as an additional effort, growing out of a diſpoſition common to the government and people of America, to cultivate and reſtore, if it be poſſible, harmony between the two republics. If, citizen miniſter, there remains a hope that theſe deſirable objects can be effected by any means which the United States have authorized, the underſigned will ſtill ſolicit and will ſtill reſpectfully attend the developement of thoſe means.

If on the contrary no ſuch hope remains; they have only to pray that their return to their own country may be facilitated; and they will leave France with the moſt deep-felt regret that neither the real and ſincere friendſhip, which the government of the United States has ſo uniformly and unequivocally diſplayed for this great republic, nor its continued efforts to demonſtrate the purity of its conduct and intentions, can protect its citizens, or preſerve them from the calamities which they have ſought by a juſt and upright conduct to avert.

The underſigned pray you, citizen miniſter, to accept the aſſurances of their perfect reſpect and conſideration.

Paris, January 17th, 1798,
in the 22d year of American Independence.

Tranſlated extract from the Bulletin des Lois, No. 178, printed at Paris, and enclоſed with the quadruplicate of the Envoys' letter, No. 6.

Law relative to veſſels laden with Engliſh merchandize of the 29th Niveſe, 6th year, (18th Jan. 1796.)

The council of Ancients, adopting the reaſons for the declaration of urgency, which precedes the reſolution herein after contained, approves the act of urgency.

Here follows the tenor of the declaration of urgency, and of the reſolution of the 22d Niveſe, [11th January 1798.]

The council of Five Hundred, after having heard the report of a ſpecial committe upon the meſſage of the Executive Directory of the 15th Niveſe, [4th Jan.] relative to Engliſh merchandize;

Conſidering, that the intereſt of the Republic demands the moſt prompt meaſures againſt all veſſels which may be loaded therewith;

Declares, that there is urgency.

The Council, after having declared the urgency, reſolves as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The character of veſſels, relative to their quality of neuter or enemy, ſhall be determined by their cargo; in conſequence, every veſſel found at ſea, loaded in whole or in part with merchandize the production of England or of her poſſeſſions, ſhall be declared good prize, whoever the owner of theſe goods or merchandize may be

ARTICLE 2.

Every foreign veſſel which, in the courſe of her voyage, ſhall have entered into an Engliſh port, ſhall not be admitted into a port of the French Republic, except in caſe of neceſſity; in which caſe ſhe ſhall be bound to depart from the ſaid port as ſoon as the cauſes of her entry ſhall have ceaſed.

ARTICLE 3.

The preſent reſolution ſhall be printed.

(Signed)

Boulay (of la Meurthe) Preſident.
Guillemardet, } Secretaries.
Roeders, }

After a ſecond reading the council of Ancients approves the above reſolution. The 29th of Niveſe, ſixth year of the French republic (18th January, 1798.) (Signed)

Marragon, Preſident.
Et. Laveaux Kauffmann, }
Menuau, } Secretaries
Meric, }

The Executive Directory orders, that the above law ſhall be printed, executed, and that it ſhall be ſealed with the ſeal of the republic.

Done at the national palace of the executive directory, the 29th Niveſe, ſixth year of the French republic, one and indiviſible. (11th January, 1798)

For a true copy:
(Signed)
P. Barras, Preſident.

By the Executive Directory,
The Secretary-General, LACRADE.
And ſealed with the ſeal of the Republic.

By this day's Mail.

DUBLIN, March 15.

The Privy Council has been ſitting theſe two days on the examination of the priſoners who were apprehended on Monday laſt, and we underſtand that they have all been committed on charges of High Treaſon. We have not been able to aſcertain the preciſe nature of the evidence on which they have been charged, but we underſtand that the papers found upon the provincial committee of Leinſter, and upon the perſon of Mr. Bond, are compleat with reſpect to the treaſonable nature of their meeting, and the advanced progreſs of the open and direct rebellion which was meditated, and which we truſt by the vigilance and exertions of government will be entirely defeated. We underſtand the meeting at Mr. Bond's were ſurpriſed at an early hour, ſo that poſſibly all the delegates were not arrived, but we have obtained a liſt of ſuch as appear.

Barlow, Peter Ivors, Laurence Griffin—Queens Co. Laurence Kelly, Peter Bannon—Kildre, G. Cummins—Meath, Thomas Reynolds, Charles Martin—Co. Dublin, Fat. Devine, James Roſe—City Dublin, Thomas Traynor, Edw. Hudſon.—Secretary, John M'Cann, head clerk to Henry Jackſon.

Oliver Bond, and Dr. M'Nevin (who is ſuppoſed to have ſpent part of laſt ſummer at Hamburg) have been alſo examined and committed.—Mr. Jackſon and his Son, Mr. John Sweetman and counſellor Emmet, have not yet undergone an examination.

When the arreſt of the perſons now in cuſtody was reported on Monday laſt, a conſiderable appearance of alarm and agitation was diſcernible throughout the city; many perſons notorious for ſeditious practices were ſeen collecting in various parts, in ſuch numbers as to promiſe ſome immediate and violent effort. The firſt eſſay of their ſtrength was made by inſulting thoſe who were obnoxious from rank or loyalty. In Parliament ſtreet an attempt of this kind was made upon the lord chancellor as he paſſed on the way to his court, but by his own deciſive ſpirit, and the prompt ſupport of ſeveral loyal gentlemen, who immediately aſſembled round him, the malice of treaſon was fruſtrated. It was then ſeen that but one reſource of ſafety remained to the well affected, and that reſource was inſtantly adopted—the yeomanry flew to arms. In the ſhort ſpace of an hour not leſs than two hundred of the lawyers corps appeared on their parade; the attornies were not leſs prompt or numerous; Beresford's cavalry were equally forward; the diviſional corps, the college regiment, the St. Sepulchre's, the liberty rangers, upper croſs, &c. &c. all were arrayed with a diſpatch which it is hardly poſſible to conceive; a diſpatch the more admirable, as the effort was purely voluntary, founded no upon orders or upon ſummons, but ſpringing from the imperious and obvious danger, which ſtared in the face of every man who felt the ſenſation of loyalty, and perceived the unuſual agitation of the diſaffected.

It is glorious for the city of Dublin to record, that upon ſuch a trying occaſion, and in ſo brief a ſpace of time, a voluntary, unſummoned attendance of fifteen hundred of the citizens were to be ſeen in arms, to protect her peace and refreſh her enemies; it is glorious not only from the ſoul inſpiring confidence which the circumſtance has given to loyalty, but as a full, firm and honorable refutation of the abominable ſlanders propagated in the ſeditious papers againſt our loyal and gallant yeomanry.

Nor ſhould we forget upon this occaſion the ardent and honeſt loyalty of the ſoldiers of the garriſon. Parties of the 5th dragoons were diſperſed throughout the ſtreets of the city in ſuch a way, as to reſtrain the leaſt effort at diſturbance, the the Armagh, Cavan, King's County, North Cork, Dunbarton, and other regiments, were under arms and appeared only anxious for a fair opportunity of evincing their courage and loyalty, againſt any who ſhould dare to carry their ſeditious attempts into acts of treaſonable inſurrection.

While the Yeomany were waiting on their parades for neceſſary orders, it was pleaſing to obſerve that ſeveral country gentlemen were every moment failling into the ranks in their reſpective uniforms; and it was truly delightful to contemplate the chearful and animated countenances of our brave Protectors, arrayed in the common cauſe of Truth and Honour againſt Sedition and Rebellion. Nor did Sedition dare to raiſe her head againſt ſuch an hoſt. The diſappointed Agitators ſneaked into their lurking places, and hid their diminiſhed heads, curſing the ill fortune which had fallen upon their malignant projects of confuſion and inſurrection.

The Yeomanry were however directed to take upon themſelves the protection of the city for that and the enſuing night, a ſervice which they undertook and performed with the ſame alacrity and ſucceſs to which the City of Dublin owed its ſafety and tranquility in the courſe of laſt May and June.

Parties of horſe and foot were accordingly eſtabliſhed throughout the different quarters of the city on Monday and Tueſday evening; ſo that the ſame ſtreets in which it was laſt week a ſervice of danger to walk even at noon day, were rendered ſo tranquil, that a child might have traverſed them unmoleſted in the midſt of the night.

Tueſday the Superintendant Magiſtrate having received information that The Preſs was to be reprinted on the night of that day, in the name of a new Proprietor, againſt whom there were charges of a ſerious nature, went to the Printing office of Stockdale, in Abbey ſtreet, and ſeized a conſiderable quantity of the firſt impreſſions of the Paper, and a great part of the printing materials.

For Sale,
Two caſes of Scotch Threads,
Well aſſorted, and entitled to Drawback.
Apply at No 5, South Water Street.
may 11 *3t

A few Copies
Of the DISPATCHES from the American Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congreſs in the Preſident's Meſſage of the 3d inſt. may be had at this Office.

Furniſhed Chambers---*To Let.*
THOSE Gentlemen, Members of Congreſs and others, wiſhing to engage for the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, Chambers, furniſhed in a modern ſtyle, and in a very pleaſant and central part of the city, may hear of them by applying at the office of this Gazette. ce1w may 10.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *May 12.*

APPOINTMENTS---BY AUTHORITY.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of Pennſylvania, Commiſſioner for holding a treaty with the Oneida Indians.

WINTHROP SARGENT, of the North-Weſtern Territory, Governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory.

JOHN STEEL, of Virginia, Secretary of ditto.

PETER BRYAN BRUIN, of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, to be ſecond Judge of ditto.

DANIEL TILTON, of New Hampſhire, third Judge of ditto.

GERALD BRYAN, of Pennſylvania, ſecond Mate of a Revenue Cutter.

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a proviſional army, when Mr. DAWSON moved to amend the amendment propoſed by the ſelect committee, by ſtriking out the following words—"*or of imminent danger of ſuch invaſion, diſcovered, in his opinion, to exiſt.*" This motion was negatived, 48 to 41. Mr. SEWALL then propoſed, inſtead of the Preſident having the power to raiſe this army for three years, to inſert the following—*before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs which is or ſhall be appointed by law.* After undergoing ſeveral variations the propoſition was at length agreed to in the following words—*before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.*

Mr. SITGREAVES next moved to ſtrike out the following words from the bill, with the intention of inſerting nothing in their place, with a view that the army might be immediately raiſed—*whenever he ſhall judge the public ſafety requires the meaſure.* The queſtion for ſtriking out was carried, but they were ſupplied by the words recommended by the ſelect committee, viz. "*in the event of a declaration of war againſt ths United States, or of actual invaſion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of ſuch invaſion, diſcovered, in his opinion, to exiſt,*" 68 votes being for it. The next propoſition of the ſelect committee was to reduce the number of men to be raiſed, from 20,000 to 10,000. Mr. GALLATIN moved to reduce them to 5,000. This motion was negatived, 47 to 41, and that for inſerting 10,000 inſtead of 20,000 carried, by 54 votes being in its favour. Some diſcuſſion then took place on the propoſition for giving the Preſident power to call out the militia in detachments, not exceeding 20,000 men each, to be trained and diſciplined; but ſome doubts of a conſtitutional nature being ſuggeſted, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. On motion of Mr. HARPER, who ſpoke of ſome buſineſs which would require the attention of the committee of ways and means this day, the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, who arrived from Ireland in the Cheſapeake.

"While we were at Cork, a conſpiracy was diſcovered of great magnitude. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, counſellors M'Niel, Ewett, and Sampſon, &c. were found in the act of ſitting as the DIRECTORY OF IRELAND, with all the commiſſions for the Navy and Army ſigned and diſpoſed of, but a week before St. Patrick's day, the day fixed on for a general maſſacre. Fitzgerald and Sampſon eſcaped, through one ſide of the coach, while the officers were entering at the other. They will, however, it is not doubted, be apprehended. The others were ſecured. Nothing further had tranſpired when we came off."

The above intended buſineſs of maſſacre is called in the Aurora of this morning, "a general riſing of the people,"

Died yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, in the 13th year of her age, after a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with the greateſt fortitude, Miſs MARY CONNELLY, daughter of John Connelly, of this city, a young lady who promiſed fair to be an ornament to her ſex, and comfort to her more afflicted parents.

We learn with pleaſure that the excellent diſcourſes delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green and the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, on the national Faſt Day, are preparing for the Preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. The decided, and what is more honorable, the *early* ſtand made by theſe divines, againſt the inroads of an infernal ſpirit of atheiſm and anarchy, cloaked under the garb of philoſophy, will juſtly endear their names to every lover of his country, and cauſe them to be handed to poſterity with diſtinguiſhed applauſe, as conſpicuous aſſertors of American Independence.

MR. FENNO,

Be pleaſed to publiſh the following letter from Rome, dated 27th Dec. '97.

"On the 28th December, at 30 o'clock, in the afternoon, a mob of diſcontented people began to revolt againſt this government, which took place before the palace of the French ambaſſador; they tried to diſarm the troops of the lines in their quarters, but they were repulſed with loſs; mean time a French general, by name M. Dieufaux, (or Duphot) the French ambaſſador, and five other Frenchmen, went down from dinner with their naked ſabres, took off their hats, and put them on the points, crying liberty and equality; at this emotion the troops fired on the mob, and the general received a wound; he finding himſelf ſo wounded, began to make the beſt of his ſabre againſt the cavalry, which came to help the infantry; they fired on the ſaid general, and he was killed on the ſpot; in this action 15 Romans were killed, but none of the ſoldiers. The French ambaſſador, at 5 o'clock the following morning, left this place with all his family for Tuſcany. The Pope's dangerous ſtate of health renders the fate of this ſtate ſtill very precarious."

London accounts to the 19th March are received at Alexandria. Commodore Warren's letter ſtates the number of veſſels captured by him amounts to Eleven only. No Frigate was taken.

FEDERAL GRENADIERS.

☞ The gentlemen compoſing this new corps, as alſo all thoſe diſpoſed to join it, are requeſted to aſſemble on Monday evening, May 14, 8 o'clock, at Ogden's tavern, in Cheſnut near Third-Street.

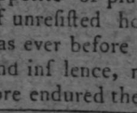
N. B. Gentlemen of grenadier-ſize are particularly invited.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

Wedneſday, in the afternoon, capt. Sheffield, of the Maria, from New-York, fell in with a French privateer, off Romain, the captain of which deſired him to heave to, and receive on board the captain and crew of the ſhip Favorite, from Charleſton, which he had taken the Monday before, on her voyage for England and a market. Capt. Sheffield complied with the requeſt of the captain of the privateer; captain Jerſey of the Favorite, and his crew, (excepting the mate and two hands) with their baggage, were accordingly brought on board his ſhip, in the privateer's barge and have arrived here with him. The privateer was twelve days from Cape Francois. She is called the Merſuain, mounts ſix iron guns, but ſhews five of a ſide, and had about 60 men. Some of the crew of the Favorite were inform that there were five or ſix other privateers on this coaſt, and that all veſſels bound to England would be captured that they fell in with.

FOR SALE,
About 660 boxes of fine Spaniſh
GUN POWDER,
Containing 100 lbs. each.
Apply at No. 13, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets.
may 12. §1w

CANNON,
Muſket and Piſtol Cartridge Papers,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Is now ready for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookſeller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.
OF WHOM MAY BE HAD
Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is added, an act of Congreſs concerning the Militia, price 50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents.
W. YOUNG,
Has for ſale, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or negociable notes,
Large writing, printing & drafting paper,
ALSO,
Foolſcap, Poſt, Folio and 4 to. Poſt of various ſizes, gilt and plain; ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, poſhes, ink ſtands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, caſes of mathematical inſtruments, gunter ſcales, parchment and aſs ſkin memorandum books, pen-knives, india rubber and ink.
may 12 3taw3w

United States,
Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } *ſs.*
IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia on Wedneſday the 16th May inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine called the
CHARLOTTE,
With all and ſingular her tackle apparel and furniture, as they now are—The ſaid Brigantine having been condemned to pay the mariners wages &c.
WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*
Marſhall's Office, }
May 10, 1798. }
N. B. The inventory may be ſeen at my office.

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 s

New Publication.
A Senſible, Seaſonable and Spirited
ADDRESS,
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?
AND
What our Proſpects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Cheſnut ſtr
(Price three ſixteenths of a dollar)
Extract from the above.
"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquiſhing one right to day and preparing to ſacrifice another to-morrow, theſe generous friends tread rapidly on our ſteps, and every new conceſſion but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more inſolent by uninterrupted ſucceſs, and timid ſubmiſſion invites depredation--Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appeaſe the rage of unreſiſted hoſtility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of ſuch outrage and inſolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

Madeira Wine.
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD.
may 2 daw

140 78

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,
Cossaes — Punjum Cloths
Sanahs — Guzzey do.
Humhums — Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth — Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes — Mulmuls
Mamoodys — Checks
Mahasagonges — Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams — Mulmul do.
Guzzenas — Bandannoes
Gurrahs — Sisserfoy
Piniascoes — Choppa Romals
Salgatchys — Sooty do.
Gillie Romals — Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

Ross & Simson,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM
april 20 §

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

A Watch Found.
A WATCH was found last autumn, and has since been left with Rev. Mr. Ennis, of St. Mary's; the owner, on application to him, and paying the expence of repairing and advertising the same, may receive it again.
may 1. *eo3t

Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles
FOR SALE.
THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place: It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.
William Hill Wells,
Dagsborough, state of Delaware.
april 28. 2aw4w

Grass Lots to let.
THREE contiguous Lots of Ground, containing something more than an acre, situated in Carpenter street, between Third and Fourth street, Southwark; to rent separately or together, for the year or longer. They are in good order and generally produced hay for fifteen years past.—Upon one lot is a frame dwelling house, a garden, well of water, and hay stables. For further information, enquire at No. 12, North Third street.
april 25. eod1w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,
Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.
ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
April 7. tawt16m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,
PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Philadelphia Price Current,
And Market Day Advertiser.
To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.
It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.
The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.
The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.
☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.
Subscriptions are received by said Humphreys, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.
Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,
A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.
CASPAR W. HAINES.
april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.
District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.
2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.
3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.
4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.
☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED,
APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,
From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paislie, from Batavia,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,
400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality
ALSO,
A quantity of SAPAN WOOD
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.
4th mo. 5th §tf

SALT PETRE.
One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subscribers.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,
OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.
All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and Sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldies—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

Massachusetts District.
By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,
"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G. Grutzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heins as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"
Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798. tawtf

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Valuable Stands for Business.
FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,
Two Lots of Ground,
Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.
There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story
BRICK HOUSES
(Numbers 80 and 82)
Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story
Brick House and Kitchen,
Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.
This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The three Houses will be sold separately or together.
Further particulars may be known on application to
ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.
No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.
march 23. ¶ef18w

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.
april 16 1awtf

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.
February 2. eodtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 2awtf